

WAR BEING WAGED, BUT DIPLOMATS ARE STILL HOPEFUL

Opinion Prevails That
Peace Will Come
in Balkans.

BULGARIANS WILL SEE THEIR FOLLY

They Now Are Attempting to
Grab Up All Territory Possible
Before Submitting Differences
With Former Allies to Arbitration
of Czar or Ambassadors in London.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Paris, July 3.—The opinion prevails here to-night in diplomatic circles that notwithstanding the fighting between Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, peace will be effected in the Balkans within a few days, and that all parties will submit to arbitration. The only point causing discussion now is whether the Czar will be the sole arbitrator or whether the Balkan states will place their differences before the foreign ambassadors at London.

Most of the Macedonian territory claimed by the three Balkan allies was until a few days ago, occupied by the Greek and Serbian armies. "Beati pascuntur," being still the main article of faith in modern diplomacy, Bulgaria, previous to submitting to the Czar's arbitration, and with a view to prejudicing the verdict, is attempting to seize all of the territory.

The Servians and Greeks are simply kicking the Bulgarians back to their former line of outposts, and so it is believed the Bulgarians will see the folly of the attempt and agree to arbitration.

This sentiment and the excellent situation of the market explains the steadiness shown on the Bourse here, for what with the Balkan situation, the weakness in Russian stocks and the strike in South Africa, everything would point to lower prices.

Extraordinary Condition.
London, July 3.—The condition of affairs in the Balkan region is extraordinary. The twenty-four hours which the Bulgarian government accorded to Greece and Serbia to cease operations have expired. During the same period Bulgaria undertook to abstain from hostilities, in order to give Russia time to intervene in favor of peace. But hostilities are being carried on by both sides, apparently with the ferocity characteristic of the Balkan soldiers, and no declaration of war has as yet been made by any of the belligerent governments.

There is now faint hope that Russia or the powers will be able to prevent the struggle which is to decide whether or not the Balkan confederation is to be a permanent one.

A new complication arose to-day in the decision of Roumania to mobilize her army. What role Roumania will play is quite unknown, but she is generally expected to follow the traditional policy of waiting on events, in readiness to take advantage wherever it may be obtained with the least risk and trouble. Roumania's mobilization causes uneasiness in Austria, where it is regarded as a defeat for Austrian diplomacy.

Little news has come to hand to-day of the military operations in Macedonia, and owing to the fact that Bulgaria, as in the former campaigns, is very reticent concerning her military movements, and because the reports from the Serbian and Greek side are exaggerated, it is exceedingly difficult to form any estimate of the actual position of affairs.

It is believed from the disposition of her troops, that Bulgaria is carefully guarding a plan to place some of her forces between the Greeks and Servians and prevent their junction, and it is reported that the Bulgarians are now executing a great flanking movement in the direction of Epirus.

The Belgrade government issued no reports from the theatre of war to-day, but, according to a dispatch from Premier Puchitch to the Serbian legation at London, the fighting was in the first three days' fighting 6,000 killed and wounded. This included the

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GOVERNMENT MAY ADOPT NEW POLICY

Suggestion Made That It Lease
Water Power to Private
Interests.

Washington, July 3.—Whether the Federal government shall inaugurate a new policy in the development of power from navigable streams is the problem involved in the disposition of bids received to-day by a board of army engineers for the lease to private interests of the water power of the Tennessee River at Mussel Shoals, Tenn., and Alabama. The board's report will be submitted to Congress and the bids held in abeyance until the great question of policy has been determined.

Several years ago, when Congress was considering the wisdom of a large appropriation to make the Tennessee navigable between Chattanooga and Riverton, by the construction at Mussel Shoals of three great dams with proper locking systems, the idea was suggested of developing and selling the enormous water power of the river, coincident with the opening of the stream to navigation. The army engineers were directed to make a survey of the river, submitting estimates of the cost of erecting the dams, and to secure bids from private concerns for the use of the water power that might be developed.

Two bids were received to-day. One from C. E. Jamieson, representing corporate interests already largely en-

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DEMOCRATS SURE OF ENOUGH VOTES TO PASS MEASURE

They Have Clear Majority of Two Without Vice-President.

BINDING PLEDGE WILL BE ADOPTED

Ransdell, Thornton and Hitchcock Will Not Be Bound, but No Other Defections From Party Ranks Are Expected. Bill Now Is Ready for Launching in Senate.

Washington, July 3.—After three months of consideration, Democratic tariff revision at last is on the way ready for launching in the Senate as the Underwood-Simmons bill. The Democratic caucus of the Senate to-day finally approved the measure as revised by the Finance Committee majority and by its own action, and a final meeting of the caucus will be held Saturday, when the resolution to bind the Senators to its support will be presented and adopted.

For the first time in history, the bill as it comes through the Senate revision machinery is a lower measure than passed the House, notwithstanding that the estimated revenue to be derived from the bill as it is now framed are larger by about \$5,000,000 than under the measure as it came from the House. The total estimated revenue under the Underwood-Simmons measure will be, including income tax, about \$210,000,000. For the first year it will be \$3,000,000 greater than that, inasmuch as the amendment to the Finance Committee postponing effectiveness of the cut in sugar until March 1, 1914.

Check Up To-Day.
To-morrow, majority members of the Finance Committee will meet to check up on the final draft of the bill, and also to fix a date when all the schedules not specifically provided for shall be made effective.

Notice was given to-night that the resolution binding the Democrats to support the bill would be introduced Saturday, so every member would be expected to be present. Senators Ransdell and Thornton, of Louisiana, and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, will not be bound.

No other defection from the party ranks is expected, and even Senator Hitchcock is not going to oppose the bill. If all the other Senators accept the terms of the binding resolutions, the bill will be a clear majority for the Democrats in the Senate without the vote of the Vice-President.

Another resolution which was adopted to-day directs the Finance Committee in order to expedite consideration of the bill, to expedite objection to all requests for bringing up anything in the Senate except the tariff bill.

Senator Simmons will call a meeting of the full membership of the Finance Committee on Monday or Tuesday, and he plans to report the bill to the Senate not later than Wednesday. If plans of the leaders do not miscarry the bill should be passed by the middle of August.

Some Changes Made.
Some changes in the bill made by the caucus to-day. Spoil cotton thread which the caucus put on the free list against the recommendation of the Finance Committee, was upon reconsideration, restored to the full rate of 15 per cent ad valorem. Irons were transferred to the free list. The automobile schedule was changed, cars made dutiable at 15 per cent, cars costing \$1,500 or more at 10 per cent, cars costing more than \$1,500, 45 per cent. Denatured alcohol and raw furs were put on the free list.

The provision requiring manufacturers of sweet wines to pay the full rate of duty on brandies used in their fortification was approved by the caucus despite a final protest from California.

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WINCHELL RESIGNS

He Quits Receivership of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
St. Louis, July 3.—Following the resignation of Benjamin L. Winchell as receiver of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and as president of the corporation, United States Judge W. C. Nixon and W. B. Biddle, vice-presidents of the road, receivers, to serve with Thomas H. West.

Mr. West was appointed when the railroad company was thrown into receivership a month ago by the North American Company. A creditor of the extent of \$400,000. Mr. Winchell was named receiver at the same time.

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HE WANTED TO BE MARRIED AT ONCE

So Marie Rappold Disappoints
Guests Invited to Witness
Wedding Ceremony.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, July 3.—In place of a wedding ceremony, the guests who had been invited to attend the marriage of Mme. Marie Rappold, the opera singer, and Rudolf Berger, tenor of the Royal Herlin Opera, to-night found only a reception at the home of Mrs. Oscar Saenger, where the marriage was to have taken place, owing to the sudden decision of the bride to be married in New Jersey yesterday afternoon during a motor trip. Mme. Berger explained the change to her guests by saying:

"You see it happened this way. We happened to be in Jersey yesterday, and I suddenly took a notion in my head that I would like to be married at once. My lifelong motto has been, 'I want a thing when I want it.' So our friend, Mr. Vidvolski, who was with us, found a judge. I don't know his name, but he looked all right, and we were married there. That is all there is to it. Was my husband shocked? Well, he might as well get used to the way we do things in America."

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SAYRE IS SILENT AS TO ROMANCE OF ENGAGEMENT

Fiance of Miss Jessie
Wilson Is Bombarded
by Interviewers.

FINDS HIMSELF IN LIMELIGHT GLARE

Tells How He Met President's
Daughter and of Their Mutual
Interest in Social Settlement
Work, to Which He
Proposes to Devote
His Life.

New York, July 3.—Francis Bowes Sayre, fiance of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, found himself to-day to be in the glare of the limelight. Mr. Sayre, since last October, has been a clerk in the complaint department of the district attorney's office. When it became known that he is to marry Miss Wilson, the Criminal Court building attaches dropped everything else to pop in and congratulate him.

Mr. Sayre accepted the handshakes with blushing modesty. All day long he had to answer a fire of eager questions as to his acquaintance with Miss Wilson, the romance of it all and points about his career.

"I'm really not much of a person," protested Mr. Sayre, in telling what he knew of himself.

"I'm here in this office because I want to work my own way in the world."

Met Her Two Years Ago.

He met Miss Wilson two years ago, he explained, at the home of his aunt, in Lancaster, Pa., where he lived for years, and where Miss Wilson spent a summer vacation.

"You see, Miss Wilson and I were hugely interested in social settlement work," he went on. "She had studied it deeply and I had, too, both in my college days and since leaving Williams College. We had a common point of interest, it did not seem incongruous that we came to know each other very well."

A hint that he told of the romance of the engagement brought a smiling declaration from young Sayre.

Mr. Sayre, who has just turned twenty-eight, became acquainted with the district attorney's office through the influence of Colonel Roosevelt, whom he admitted, he immensely admired. This impelled the interviewers to ask if Sayre is a Bull Moose. "No, I am not," he replied, reflectively. "I'm at heart a Republican, I guess, but more than I believe in the principles as represented by the man."

"I speak frankly, I admire President Wilson for his ideas and principles—political principles, of course—more than I do Mr. Roosevelt. Yes, I like Mr. Wilson more."

And a luminous smile spread over Sayre's face.

Hopes to Help Others.
"Social settlement work, to my mind, is one of the most vital we have confronting us," Sayre declared. "It's problems strike at the root of good citizenship. I hope to devote my life to the uplift of those who are not as high up as I am, and who need help."

"I don't know how to do it, but I want to. To get a fair idea of the practical end of it, I got the job in Mr. Whitman's office and as complaint clerk I have learned much."

"It's my aim to become useful in the office perhaps, as assistant to Mr. Whitman, so I may further pursue my career."

"Recently I took the examination to be admitted to the bar, and hope to have within a few months that the appellate division has passed me. As a lawyer, I think I will be able to pursue the work I have in mind."

Sayre gets \$1,500 a year as complaint clerk, but says he would have been willing to work for anything for the experience.

"It will be a White House wedding, in November, as I might have expected," he explained Sayre, "but the exact date Miss Wilson has not fixed yet."

SPEND FOURTH OF JULY AT WEST POINT, VA.

On the beautiful York River, 50 cents round trip. Excursions leave Richmond 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. July 4.

SOLDIERS IN GRAY MAKE ONSLAUGHT ON BLUE BROTHERS

Up Slope of Cemetery
Ridge Confederate
Survivors Charge.

STONE WALL HELD BY UNION FORCES

When Little Armies Clash, Eyes
Are Dimmed and Handclaps
Take Place of Belching Guns
and Flashing Sabres
of Fifty Years
Ago.

Gettysburg, Pa., Battlefield, July 3.—A handful of men in gray re-enacted to-day the charge of Pickett across the field of Gettysburg. Up the slope of Cemetery Ridge, where death kept step with them in '63, 150 veterans of the Virginia regiments of that immortal brigade made their slow parade. Under the brow of the ridge in the Bloody Angle, where the Philadelphia brigade stood that day, was a handful in blue, scarcely larger, waiting to meet the onslaught of peace. There were no flashing sabres, no belching guns, only eyes that dimmed fast and kindly faces behind the stone wall that marked the angle of the end, in place of wounds or prison or death were handshakes, speeches and mingling cheers.

The veterans in gray marched for a quarter of a mile over the ground that they traversed during the charge. They came up the slope in column of fours, irregularly, but responsive to the commands of Major W. W. Bentley, of the Twenty-ninth Virginia. Ahead of them marched a band and well down the column was a faded Confederate flag, its red field pierced with many holes, and its shaft colored with the sweat of a man who said that it might be high in the last desperate effort to pierce the Union lines. Its progress was slow and painful, for the timothy in the field was high and its sodden surface was not easy for world-weary feet. Up to the very edge of the stone wall, covered now with tangled vines and shaded by trees, they marched in the hot sun while the band played "Dixie." There they stood for half an hour while their comrades in blue peered across at them.

The blue line formed behind the wall. Overhead floated a faded standard of the Second Army Corps. Behind them were the stars of the Philadelphia Brigade and the Fourth United States Army battery, where General Armistead died.

Flags Are Crossed.
As the gray line advanced in a long line facing the wall, the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the Second Corps were crossed in amity; the Stars and Stripes was unfurled, and the veterans in gray, each with a peace pipe in his mouth, stepped forward to a cheer. Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, made a long speech, and Major Bentley answered him on behalf of the South. The veterans in gray, each with a peace pipe in his mouth, stepped forward to a cheer. Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, made a long speech, and Major Bentley answered him on behalf of the South. The veterans in gray, each with a peace pipe in his mouth, stepped forward to a cheer.

Governor Mann, of Virginia, produced great enthusiasm by declaring: "If we had known each other as well in 1861 as we do now the war would have been impossible."

Baldwin, of Connecticut; Hanna, of North Dakota; Eberhart, of Minnesota; Miller, of Delaware; Haines, of Maine, and Kallston, of Indiana, were other Governors who spoke.

As a result of a conference late to-day between Dr. Dixon, of the State Health Department, and Judge Swope, of the County License Court, all saloonkeepers were notified to close their barrooms at 11 o'clock each night during the celebration, and were forbidden to sell liquor to intoxicated men. Although many veterans stayed over to hear President Wilson speak to-morrow, the celebration practically ended to-night with a fireworks display. Before it began several hundred veterans from the South marched over to headquarters to pay their respects to General Liggett. They brought a band which played "Dixie" and "My Maryland." General Liggett stood in front of his tent and reviewed the march.

The regular army will pay its tribute to-morrow to the men who died at Gettysburg fifty years ago. Every officer and man in camp will stand at attention from noon until five minutes after that hour to-morrow.

Thousands Going Home.
Although thousands of veterans left the battlefield early in the morning, the old soldier cried out in delight as his companions boasted him to the wall. Then he was silent.

"It has happened boys," he said. "My eyes. They have failed. I made peace with God many years ago, and I accept this with the resignation of a Christian."

"Amens," chorused the other veterans, who fell to their knees about the afflicted man.

BLINDNESS COMES ON BATTLEFIELD

Virginian Views Place Where He
Fought, Then Loses
Sight.

Gettysburg, July 3.—R. T. Edwards, a Confederate veteran, of Halifax County, Va., lost his sight a few minutes after he stood at a section of the stone fence below Little Round Top, which he scaled fifty years ago, with 200 men of his regiment, engaged in Pickett's famous charge.

The seventy-year-old man sits in his tent, resignedly.

"I have made my peace with my God," he exclaimed.

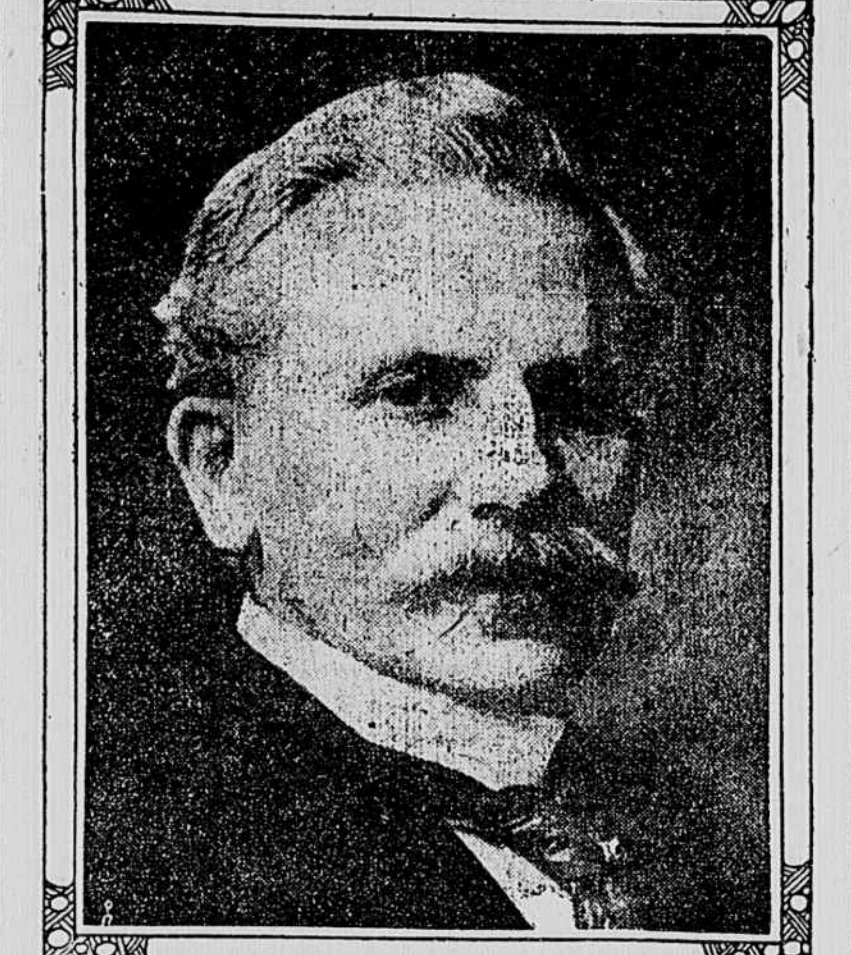
"And I have made my peace with the Yankees, whom I once damned, and I am a supremely happy man," he added. "This darkness, this inability to see again my beloved Southland, is terrible, but I accept it."

Before daybreak in the morning, Edwards, with a dozen comrades, started for the battlefield. Reaching the old stone fence and recognizing the surroundings, the old soldier cried out in delight as his companions boasted him to the wall. Then he was silent.

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Senate Subpoena Halts His Trip



JOHN M. KIRBY, JR.
He has been called back from San Francisco, from where he was about to sail for Japan, as result of Muhlhall's charges.

MANN AND TENER HOLD RECEPTION BY AUTOMOBILE

Two Governors Stand Among
Guns on Cemetery
Ridge.

Survivors of Men Who Fought
at Gettysburg Pass Before Them.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Gettysburg, Pa., July 3.—Dressed in the gray uniforms they loved and fought for, and wearing a Pickett badge, a badge that proclaims a man a hero the world over, a few hundred Virginians were the guests of Governor Mann, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Toner, of Virginia, on Cemetery Ridge this morning.

While a band from Virginia played "Dixie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," the two Governors stood under a tree flanked on each side by the veterans of the great battle. The two Governors stood under a tree flanked on each side by the veterans of the great battle. The two Governors stood under a tree flanked on each side by the veterans of the great battle.

There were a few women in the line, and to these Governor Mann, with all the courtesy that has made the men of Virginia famous around the world as the most gallant of Southerners, told them that it was a pleasure to grasp the hand of the women who nursed friend and foe alike. There was one colored man in the line, and to him Governor Mann extended his hand, and told him that there was no one quite so glad that the black man was free as the State of Virginia.

Seated in his automobile after the

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LAMAR PARADED BEFORE SENATE LOBBY COMMITTEE

Displayed as Prime
Instigator of Money
Trust Investigation.

ALSO HAD HAND IN RAILROAD LAW

Said to Be Man Who "Killed
Snakes" in Taft's Bill of 1911.
Head of Antitrust League
Tells of His Dealings
With Modern Munchausen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, July 3.—Lamar, the "magnificent," as the public benefactor who killed the snakes in the Taft railroad bill of 1911, was paraded before the Senate lobby investigators to-day.

Likewise, this modern David was displayed as one of the prime instigators of the money trust investigation. The work of the National Antitrust League was also brought to the attention of the committee and finally, three new lobbies were shown at work, viz., the general impression of the Navy League and the armor plate plants. It is to be said, however, that neither the members of the committee nor any of the spectators were deeply impressed by the general impression of the Navy League, of which J. P. Morgan, his brother-in-law, Herbert Satterlee, and Colonel Robert M. Thompson are active members, is a mere adjunct of the steel trust.

After yesterday's revelations, to-day's testimony was rather mild, though Lewis Cass Ledyard took the stand and repeated his statement that J. Pierpont Morgan had told him Edward Luard had been to him with a copy of the resolution proposing the steel trust investigation, and it was shown by the testimony of Martin that the resolution, after having been prepared, was held for a considerable length of time before being introduced.

David Lamar was present, but silent to-day; he was called by name, inasmuch as the committee was investigating the steel trust, and his reasons for stoutly declining to make it known. He was permitted to return to New York to-night, but at the proper time he is to be confronted with Luard and another explosion is looked for.

Martin Is Called.
Mr. Ledyard was on the witness stand only about three minutes this morning, and then Martin was called. He is a short, ken-faced man, with a black mustache and gold eye-glasses. He represents the Antitrust League, the general impression of which is that it is an organization existing largely on paper, though Mr. Martin claimed for it to-day a powerful influence in fighting the corporation and trust interests.

Mr. Morgan, when asked because of their activity against the trusts, Mr. Martin detailed the work that the league has carried on for the past

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PRICE SO SMALL IT IS RIDICULOUS

David Lamar Offers Bargain
Figures for Selling Out
Stanley Committee.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, July 3.—J. P. Morgan declared to-day that David Lamar had proposed to call off the investigation of the United States Corporation by the Stanley committee for a price so ridiculously small that he was ashamed to mention it.

This statement, when taken together with that made by Lamar on Wednesday before the lobby investigating committee that he had prepared the resolution which resulted in the investigation of the Steel Trust, furnished the lobby investigating committee with valuable information on which to proceed against the lobbyists.

Mr. Morgan, when asked if Mr. Lamar ever offered to call off the Stanley committee at a price replied: "Yes, at such a ridiculously small price that I am ashamed to mention it."

In view of his statement, however, it is believed that the lobby investigating committee may invite him to Washington to furnish additional details.

According to Mr. Morgan, E. H. Gary, chairman of the United Steel Corporation, is familiar with Lamar's con-

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